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Background & Aim: IgG4 de ciency is more frequent among persons with Down syndrome (DS), without identifying explanation. e role of IgG4 de ciency which is not fully established for many a ected persons in the general population are asymptomatic. Nevertheless, in the context of DS it may be an important factor in repeated infections and even stroke. e aim of the present study was to investigate the molecular mechanism of IgG4 de ciency at the level of the heavy chain gen (IGHG4) gene.

Methodology: Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (Q-PCR) was carried out to measure IGHG4 copies number with SYBR Green detection and comparison to a reference gene (36B4). A IGHG4/36B4 ratio was considered normal (2 copie of IGHG4) when between 0.8 and 1.2. We studied 44 DS persons: 21 males and 23 females from 7 years to 57 years, composed 23 DS persons (11 males and 12 females) carrying severe IgG4 de ciency (<0.02 g /L), 5 having an IgG4 level not detect and 21 DS subjects (10 males and 11 females) with no IgG4 de ciency (level >0.1 g /L). e patient group was compared with 38 healthy donors (controls) without DS.

Results:IGHG4 heterozygous deletion was found in 16 (69.6%) DS patients with IgG4 de ciency versus in 2 (9.5%) DS subjects without IgG4 de ciency (p=0.0001 with Yates correction) in the control group, no deletion was seen.

Conclusions:IGHG4 haploinsu ciency is highly correlated to IgG4 de ciency in our population with DS, but other factors exist that needs to be identi ed.

-HUDLE\ 0 KDV FRPSOHWHG KLV 5HVLGHQF\ 3URJUDP LQ 0HGLFDO %LRORJ\ 0' DW 6DLQW eWLHQQH 8 3URIHVVRU LQ 0HGLFDO %LRFKHPLVWU\)DFXOW\ RI 0HGLFLQH -D]DQ 8QLYHUVLW\ .LQJGRP RI 6DXGL \$ and has been serving as a Reviewer in clinical case report journal.

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Notes:

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